

1917 SEPTEMBER 1917						
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Come to St. Cloud Where Hospitality Abounds

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VOL. 9, No. 5.

EIGHT PAGES THIS WEEK.

ST. CLOUD, OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1917

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

FIVE CENTS THE COPY.

Road to Polk County Line to Be Brick; An Alabama Co. Gets Job

The commissioners voted to canvas the vote by which the St. Cloud Road and Bridge District was formed on the 15th, and after finding that the sand asphalt proposition had received 200 more votes than the brick, proceeded to pass resolutions creating the district and calling for the issue of \$275,000 in bonds for building the roads. At the same meeting the commissioners let the contract for the eight miles of brick road to connect Kissimmee with Polk county to the Alabama Paving Company, their bid being \$1.81 per yard for grouted brick. The official minutes of the special meeting are as follows:

Kissimmee, Fla., September 22, 1917.

The Board of County Commissioners in and for Osceola County, Florida, met in special session on the above date, at 10 a. m., there being present Ernest Mach, Chairman, L. D. Overstreet, A. F. Bass, B. H. Guy and J. K. Hilliard, Commissioners, John S. Cabel, attorney for the Board, and J. L. Overstreet, Clerk.

The Board was called to order by its chairman, Ernest Mach.

The following sealed bids were received on construction of brick road between Kissimmee and Loughman, to-wit:

Bid of Alabama Paving Company, agreeing to complete the work in 180 working days, at the following prices:

60,780 cubic yards of earth work at 22 cents per yard.

600 linear feet wood bridges at \$5.00 per linear foot.

93,248 linear feet 4x10 concrete curbing at 17 cents per foot.

51,213 square yards brick paving, grouted, at \$1.81 per square yard.

Bid of Acherman & Ellis, agreeing to complete the work in 200 working days, as the following prices:

50,780 cubic yards of earth work at 24 cents per yard.

600 linear feet wood bridges at \$7.00 per linear foot.

93,248 linear feet of 4x10 concrete curbing at 19 cents per foot.

51,213 square yards of brick paving, grouted, at \$1.88 per square yard.

After all bids had been received by the Board they went into executive session with a view to determining which of the two bids was the best and lowest bid, and after having figured the amounts given in each bid found the total amount to be as follows:

Precinct No. 5—No election. (Continued on page 5)

Osceola's Soldiers To Be Supplied With Tobacco

After approval has been given by several high military and naval officials to the plan of sending packages of tobacco to the soldiers in the present war, many communities have raised funds for the purpose of sending to the boys at the front tobacco and smoking materials that is always so welcome to men when resting or making a journey under difficulties.

The Tribune has staged a fund for the purpose of sending to the company of soldiers from Osceola county those little luxuries called "smokes," and will continue to look after this fund indefinitely.

Those who have contributed to the fund today are as follows:

St. Cloud Tribune \$5.00

James F. Scott .25

F. E. Firkis .25

H. C. Hartley .25

F. R. Seymour .25

W. A. Arrowsmith .25

S. P. Peterson .25

Foster Newton .25

Leon D. Lamb .25

W. S. Alyea .25

L. Van Denbergh .25

Leonard J. Peterson .25

G. C. Outlaw .25

W. L. McEndree .25

N. H. Washburn .25

O. C. Knight .25

P. E. Morgan .25

L. C. Riddle .25

V. Clyde Edwards .25

Roy Taylor .25

Seminole Pharmacy .25

C. V. Kenney .25

J. L. Hargrave .25

F. D. Moshier .50

N. L. Edwards .25

N. B. Bartlett .25

Wm. Montsdoe .25

Sam Brammar .50

Edu. E. Ely .50

Jake Stevenson .25

Bryant Peterson .25

Van Ricketts .25

J. H. Riggin .25

The Alcove .25

Walter Harris .25

C. A. Rosa .25

G. C. Cummings .25

J. L. Overstreet .25

A. F. Bass .25

B. H. Guy .25

J. K. Hilliard .25

John S. Cabel .25

J. L. Overstreet .25

Ernest Mach .25

W. S. Alyea .25

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Leonard J. Peterson .25

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P. E. Morgan .25

L. C. Riddle .25

V. Clyde Edwards .25

Roy Taylor .25

Seminole Pharmacy .25

C. V. Kenney .25

The Way to Keep Healthy Is to Keep Clean

AND THE WAY TO KEEP CLEAN IS TO INSTALL

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GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT MAY GET SETBACK

Very little is heard of good roads propaganda nowadays, and on the other hand there is a prospect that a serious crisis will develop before long that will operate against the movement, for many miles of road have been built with funds secured by the sale of 25-year bonds which will be entirely worn out in ten years, and the communities will be burdened by interest for fifteen years on roads that have ceased to exist.

The condition arises from two causes: First, because the public does not learn that it is equally as important to provide for the maintenance of a road as to build it; and second, because many of these roads were built under the supervision of politicians who know nothing of road building, and who care only for the perquisites they extract from the contractors. Thousands of miles of roads have been accepted by county officials that appear beautiful to the eye when new, but which have wholly inadequate foundations, and are constructed of improper materials.

In many cases, moreover, misdirected enthusiasm has led officials to build more miles than the funds available justify, with the result of flimsy construction that cannot be expected to last. The obvious remedies are to eliminate the politician, build less

mileage at a time, but build that substantially, and, most important of all, provide constant maintenance of periodic rebuilding.—Scientific American.

WHAT IS SCHOOLING WORTH?

If any young man in your neighborhood is looking for opportunity, point him to the school house. If he has finished the grades, show him the way to college. You will do him an inestimable service, as shown by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A careful survey made among corn belt farmers indicated that each day of common school was worth about \$1.15; each day of high school, about \$17.00; each day of college, about \$12.45; or, in other words, that the common school education had a capitalized valuation of about \$1,850; that common school and high school together had a capitalized valuation of \$13,500; and common school, high school and college together had a capitalized valuation of \$25,000.

If each day of schooling is worth from \$1 to \$20, it is up to the young man to make the most of his opportunities, says the University of Florida extension division. The new school year is just before us; the time to start is now.

"Hubby, dear, do you love me still?" "Can't tell, wifie; never saw you still"—Baltimore American.

One Hundred Thousand High Grade GUARANTEED Citrus Trees

NOW READY FOR SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER PLANTING

Lake County Nurseries

Leesburg, Florida

STABILITY

It is not easy to find short-termed investments that combine the reasonable profit and absolute safety of the

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

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Our Officers will gladly supply full details on request.

Call or write today.

Our fire and burglar proof safety deposit boxes offer the most secure protection for your valuables.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ST. CLOUD
ST. CLOUD FLORIDA**

A. E. DONEGAN
President

A. W. GUSTU
Cashier

The Middle American

Where Do You Stand?—Are You in the Middle or in the Undrecrest?

In a study of economic conditions in the United States it is shown that of 13,000,000 families constituting our white population, fully one-half—the Middle American—lives on a medium income of \$440 a year. The other half include the extremes, the very rich and the very poor. The average income of 6,000,000 families in this latter class is about \$350 a year, or less than \$1 a day.

It is certain that there are less than 2,000,000 families of the 15,000,000 which make up our white population which make up our white population with \$2,000 a year to live on. It is equally certain that the vast majority of these families live on \$500 or less a year. In the most prosperous of all our industries, that of iron and steel, the business which has yielded the largest crop of millionaires and which has the greatest number of employees on salaries of from \$5,000 to \$20,000 a year, the average pay in 1900 was about \$540. In 1905 it had risen to about \$580.

If a wage-earner is to take care of a family of five persons in New York City or Chicago on \$500 a year, or of himself on \$6 or \$8 a week, he must think before he buys a penny paper each day, and he must save and plan for months to get a yearly holiday for his family at some resort; there is practically no possibility of a nest egg or of schooling for the children beyond 12 years of age; sickness means debt or charity, and the accumulation of those things which make for comfort and beauty in a home is out of the question. To these families an increase of a cent in the price of a quart of milk is something like a catastrophe. To these families every penny added to the cost of food, of coal, of clothing, means simply less food, less warmth, less covering, when at the best they never can have enough of any one of those necessities. These budgets are a powerful demonstration that the rapid rise in the cost of living in the last decade has been to a vast number of people of this country nothing less than a tragedy; for what is true in New York City is equally true in Chicago, in Pittsburg, Cleveland, St. Louis and in every factory city and town.

That living has soared rapidly upward in the last ten years does not need statistical proof. Common experience is enough for most of us. Yet the figures are interesting. For instance, take what the Bulletin of the United States Labor Bureau calls the "Annual per capita cost of the necessities of daily consumption." It rose from \$74.31 in 1896 to \$107.26 in 1906. Coal which cost \$3.50 a ton in 1896 cost \$4.50 in 1906. Manufactured commodities were 32 per cent higher in 1906 than 10 years before. What are called raw commodities were 50 per cent higher. "All commodities" averaged 35.4 per cent higher.

Rents have soared everywhere. That wages have increased largely in many industries in this decade is equally true, but that they have increased correspondingly in any but the most favored industries—those where either the unions exercised compelling power or those where the managers were unusually enlightened—is doubtful. The last government bulletin on wages covers an investigation into about 4,000 establishments employing 334,000 persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries; the kind of establishments where, of course, the forces which raise wages act most freely and successfully. This bulletin shows that in 1906 the weekly wages of 334,000 were 19.1 per cent higher than in 1896, while, as said, the cost of all commodities was 35 per cent higher. Wages increased 3.9 per cent in 1906 over 1905 while the cost of commodities increased 5.9 per cent.

Now what does this mean? Why, simply this: that at a time when wealth is rolling up as never before this country increased its wealth between 1900 and 1905 by about twenty billions of dollars—a vast number of hard-working people in this country are really having a more difficult time making ends meet than they ever had before. It also means that in a great number of other hard-working families the increase in wages has been so little in excess of the increase in the cost of living that it may be almost said to be a discouragement instead of a comfort. By intensifying the common conviction of the working man that no matter how much he earns he will

still have to spend it all in the same hard struggle to get on; that there is no such thing for him as getting ahead.

What is the remedy? Some say reduce the tariff, while others insist that the tariff should be increased, and both sides make good arguments for their particular beliefs. Tariff or free trade, panics or no panics, the closed-up factory or the busy factory, there is no question but that a man who has a house of his own, a few acres of ground with a garden, an orchard, a berry patch, a cow, a few chickens and a pig, comes nearer being well off than nine-tenths of the people in this country. If you want to get into this fortunate class, come to St. Cloud and try life in a climate where the cost of living is placed upon human beings and animals in either heat or cold, and where a few acres intelligently cultivated will provide a living for an industrious family.

CLOTHE CHILDREN PROPERLY

In applying economy to the family living expenses, the children's clothing should not be overlooked, says Miss Agnes Ellen Harris of the University of Florida extension division. Here are some hints offered by the children's bureau at Washington:

Cotton is the best material for outside garments, since a growing child should have no clothes that can not be washed. Mothers disagree as to the comparative merits of white and colored clothing. White garments may be hoisted, and thus the amount of rubbing necessary to get them clean is very greatly lessened. On the other hand, white dresses are soiled almost as soon as the child begins to play out-of-doors. It must be remembered that while white or light colors show the soil sooner, there may be just as much actual dirt on the darker ones.

It must also be remembered that light colors like blue, green or pink, are almost certain to fade unless they are washed with special care. Striped and checked ginghams fade less than plain materials. Such materials should be shrunk before being made up.

Sersucker and cotton crepe materials of many kinds have the great advantage of needing no ironing. Percale, galatea, madras, and the better grades of gingham or dress linen are all good for children's clothes.

CAMPAIGN TO CONTROL SWEET POTATO ROOT WEEVIL INAUGURATED

The campaign to control, and perhaps eradicate, the sweet potato root weevil, inaugurated a few weeks ago by Plant Commissioner Wilmon Newell under the direction of the State Plant Board, has been officially recognized and approved of by Honorable Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston. Upon realizing the serious menace which this insect is to the sweet potato industry, Mr. Newell brought the matter to the attention of prominent officials in the other Gulf States and the latter, seeing at once the practicability of eradicating the pest, joined in bringing the matter to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture. The result has been that the sum of ten thousand dollars has been set aside for a preliminary survey of the infested territory and for demonstration in control measures.

This is without doubt the beginning of a systematic campaign of eradication. The Department at Washington is well pleased with the success which has attended the eradication of citrus canker and there appears no reason why other diseases of crops, and insect pests, cannot also be eradicated by using proper methods upon a sufficiently extensive scale.

In writing to Senator Duncan U. Fletcher regarding this matter Dr. Houston says:

"Research work has been conducted by the Bureau of Entomology in Louisiana and Texas, and this work will be continued and extended to the regions in which the insect is a pest, as rapidly as available funds permit in order to learn as early as possible whether it can be suppressed in any one infested area. The state quarantine bill projected in Florida will doubtless be taken up by other states and it is hoped that by this means, with continued research and extension work, the insect in a short time will be held in check and in time suppressed if not eradicated."

The work of the Department in Florida, on this project, will be in cooperation with the State Plant Board forces.

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Auto Sales

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C. E. CARLSON

Funeral Director and Embalmer

ST. CLOUD, FLORIDA

Office and Residence Phone 60

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BIG CITIES ADOPT CITY MANAGER PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

springs, Ark. (15,000); La Grande, Oregon (10,000); Maumee, Michigan (15,000); Norwood, Mass. (13,000); Rock Hill, S. C. (13,000); Roswell, N. M. (10,000); San Rafael, Cal. (10,000); Staunton, Va. (12,000); St. Augustine, Fla. (15,000); Sumter, S. C. (10,000); Taylor, Texas (10,000); Webster City, Iowa (10,000); West Orange, N. J. (15,000).

The salaries paid to city-managers in these cities are interesting as indicative of the general value placed upon their services.

Dayton, Ohio, pays what is so far the largest city-manager salary—\$12,500; Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Wichita, Kansas, pay salaries of ten thousand dollars each, and Wheeling, W. Va., a salary of eight thousand dollars. Six thousand dollar salaries are paid in San Diego and San Jose, Cal.; Springfield, Ohio, and Jackson, Mich.; Niagara Falls, and Newburgh, N. Y., and Phoenix, Arizona, pay five thousand each, while Alameda, Cal., and Portsmouth, Va., pay four thousand.

The average salary paid by cities of fifty thousand population and over is about thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars; the average salary paid by six of the thirty to fifty thousand population cities in which the plan is in operation is five thousand dollars; the average salary paid in the twenty to thirty thousand population cities is thirty-five hundred and seventy dollars; and the average of the salaries paid in the cities and towns of from ten to twenty thousand population is twenty-five hundred and fifty dollars.

In every one of these cities and towns the city-manager's salary has meant a cash saving, sometimes amounting to thousands of dollars, on the amount of salaries previously paid under the old system to mayors, aldermen and councilmen for doing only part of the administrative work now handled by the city-manager, and doing that part not half so well.

Even if the city commissioners under the new plan should draw the limit of salary to which Plan D would entitle them, which they could hardly be expected to do, the difference between the amount of these salaries and the amount of salaries now paid to the mayor and members of the council would be sufficient to pay the salary of a first-class city-manager on an equitable basis of comparison with other city-manager cities of the same class.

Be sure to get good seed for fall planting, advises the University of Florida extension division. They may cost more, but a poor crop stand is expensive.

Want Ads in the St. Cloud Tribune bring good results.

FEED OUT YOUR HOGS SIX WEEKS EARLIER

In every lot of hogs on feed two or three weeks quickly and actually eat less than others. If all would fatten like these, the entire drove would be ready of the market six weeks earlier and to save six weeks' feed is an item that you fully understand.

The hog that fattens easily must be in prime physical condition. The B. A. Thomas Hog Powder is a conditioner for the hogs. It keeps their system clean and healthy and enables them to fatten quickly without falling a prey to the usual diseases of hogs. The B. A. Thomas Hog Powder is not a stock food. It's straight medicine, and we took the agency because it enables you to feed out your hogs much earlier.—H. C. Hartley.

TREE RIPENED FRUIT

This is Only Fruit That's Perfect—
Apple Growers Learned It

In a recent issue of "Better Fruit" an editorial note under the title "Only Tree-Ripened Fruit is Perfect," gives the "tree-ripened" standard a strong endorsement, as follows:

"There is but one really great chemist—Nature. Man knows a lot about chemistry, more and more every year, and he is learning that only ripe fruit is of the highest quality. The easy plan of picking apples, bananas and oranges when the fruit is half ripe and allowing it to become fit for use while in transit from the tree to the table has been abandoned or should be abandoned in every well regulated producing district. Only fruit ripened on the tree can be of highest quality on the table."

SHACKLETON'S MEN ATE RAW ONIONS LIKE APPLES

Lady Shackleton gives the interesting information that the members of her husband's expedition found the greatest benefit from eating raw onions like apples. The ironical title of "violets," conferred on them for an obvious reason, explains why onions are banned, but their nutritive and tonic value, particularly in cold conditions, is beyond question. In the Peninsula laborers in the fields take with them a Spanish onion, which in country they would a lump of cheese, the pick of the family, just as in this and the advantage scientifically is, we believe, on the side of the onion. Before the war Breton fishermen, in their blue jerseys, carrying their strings of onions, were a familiar sight every season in English streets.—London Globe.

Destroy the ants in the neighborhood of seed beds. They carry off many seeds before germination begins.

Excursion Rates

FROM ST. CLOUD

\$45.00 New York

\$50.75 Chicago

\$43.00 Philadelphia

\$40.50 Cincinnati

\$44.75 St. Louis

Tickets on sale daily with final limit Oct. 31st

THROUGH SLEEPERS

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For tickets and reservations call on

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KISSIMMEE, FLORIDA

**Florida Troops at
Camp Jackson**

The movement of troops for the new National Army began moving to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., last Wednesday. Forty per cent of the selective draft are going forward this week. Five per cent, enough for organization, went forward two weeks ago. With the forty per cent going this week, there will be 10,400 men in the camp. Another 40 per cent will go forward about Oct. 3, and the remaining 15 per cent a few days later.

Lieut. J. Malcolm Graham, chief mustering officer at Camp Jackson, has announced the assignments for the white Florida troops as follows:

Board No. 1, Jacksonville, 64 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Board No. 2, Jacksonville, 92 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Board No. 3, Jacksonville, 104 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Board No. 4, Tampa, 62 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Board No. 5, Tampa, 84 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Alachua county, 87 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Bay county, 5 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Bradford county, 24 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Brevard county, 22 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Broward county, 19 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Calhoun county, 21 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Palm Beach county, 50 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Citrus county, 21 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Clay county, 21 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Columbia county, 22 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Dade county, 116 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

DeSoto county, 43 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Duval county, 100 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth mortar battery.

Escambia county, 100 men, to the Three

Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry. Franklin county, not to send any men.

Gadsden county, 64 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Hamilton county, 35 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Hernando county, 19 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Hillsborough county, 109 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Holmes county, 38 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Jackson county, 59 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Jefferson county, 36 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Lafayette county, 33 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Lake county, 34 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Lee county, 30 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Leon county, 28 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

Liberty county, 16 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Madison county, 42 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Mianatee county, 50 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Pinellas county, 57 men, to the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth infantry.

Marion county, 57 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

Monroe county, 61 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

Nassau county, 30 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

Okaloosa county, 28 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

Orange county, 26 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

Osceola county—Unassigned.

Okeechobee county, 21 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

Palm Beach county, 50 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

Putnam county, 45 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

St. Johns county, 24 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

In the Franco-Prussian War it is said that in the charge before Saarbrücken, one of the fiercest in the war, the Hussars galloped into the encounter with cigars in their mouths. There is a story told of Bismarck's last cigar. "At Koniggrätz I had only one cigar left in my pocket which I carefully guarded during the whole battle, as

Seminole county, 40 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

Sumter county, 17 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

Suwannee county, 33 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

Taylor county, 66 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

Wakulla county, 13 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

Walton county, 32 men to the Three Hundred and Sixteenth machine gun battalion.

Washington county, 74 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

Volusia county, 74 men, to the Three Hundred and Sixth engineers.

WHY NOT GIVE IT THEM,

The strong appeal for tobacco that is being made by "our boys" in France should not pass by unheeded. It is said that General Grant at the Battle of the Wilderness smoked twenty-four strong cigars and that it was during a lull in the fighting at Spottsylvania while smoking a cigar that he wrote his famous message "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Not only in American wars, but tobacco—in the form of cigars, cigarettes or in the pipe—has played a part in every battle from Waterloo to Somme. One of the first moves made by Germany when the war started in August, 1914, was to seize all cigar, cigarette and tobacco factories and no town in Belgium was ever occupied without demanding huge supplies of my lady nicotine.

Soldiers first ask for tobacco when they start out; when wounded their first request is for either cigarette or tobacco or pipe.

The reason is obvious. With the soldier's system in a ceaseless state of tension and danger and excitement, tobacco becomes a real solace and joy when he can find the time for this well earned indulgence.

When the Regulars and National Guard troops went to Mexico one of the first requisitions O.K'd by General Pershing was for a supply of Missouri Meerschaums to the men in Mexico.

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**St. Cloud Girl Wins
Violin Scholarship**

Against a large number of contenders for a free violin scholarship in the Conservatory of Music at Rollins College, Miss Vivian Wheatley, of this city, came out a winner. The contest took place at the college last Saturday, in which many candidates who were much older and had longer experience in music, took part. The success of Miss Wheatley, who is only twelve years of age, is all the more remarkable and she is receiving congratulations from all her admiring friends.

The letter announcing her successful winning of the scholarship is as follows:

Rollins College Conservatory of Music,
Winter Park, Fla., Sept. 23, 1917.
My Dear Vivian:

It gives me great pleasure to announce to you that you are the winner of the Rollins Conservatory Violin Scholarship.

This will give you one hour a week, two half-hour lessons weekly, under Dr. Allen, the head of our violin department, and any supplementary studies which the Director may think you need.

Will you please communicate with Dr. Allen at once so that she may appoint a lesson hour for you?

Accept my congratulations, and those of the judges.

With kindest regards for you and your mother, believe me,

Sincerely,

Susan Dyer.

Vivian is the oldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Claude Wheatley and has developed a wonderful talent in violin music, having taken her first lessons in Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Wheatley and her two daughters will move October 1 to Winter Park so as to be near the college where Vivian is to enter. Dr. Wheatley is at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, being trained as a member of the army medical corps.

St. Cloud regrets to lose such a good family but feels proud to know that a free scholarship is awarded to Miss Wheatley and that a brilliant future as a violinist of more than average ability is predicted for her.

NATURAL RESULTS

"Goodness me, Mrs. Smith, what on earth has made your husband so quarrelsome?"

"He's just joined a peace society."—Baltimore American.

a miser guards his treasure. I did not feel justified in using it. I painted in glowing terms the happy hour when I should enjoy it after the victory. But I had miscalculated my chances. A poor dragoon lay helpless with both arms crushed, murmuring for something to refresh him. I felt in my pocket and found that I only had gold, which would be of no use to him. But stay! I still had my treasured cigar. I lighted it for him and placed it between his teeth. You should have seen the poor fellow's grateful smile. I never enjoyed a cigar as much as the one I did not smoke."

The French soldiers say that in trench fighting the pipe has become an indispensable accessory to trench life, where anything that will help kill time is welcome. It is at the same time a distraction and an occupation, and as one soldier puts it, "it has the advantage of keeping the end of your nose warm."

**Used for Twenty Years**

Always has given satisfaction. Red Cross Liver Medicine is one of the dependable old-time remedies. All over the South it has relieved sufferers from Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Pains, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach. Purely vegetable; does not sicken. Sold in powder form; may be used dry or made into liquid. The genuine Red Cross Liver Medicine is made only by CASH BROS. DRUG CO., Inc., Jacksonville, Fla. 25 cents a box, at drugstore and in general stores, or postpaid from the manufacturers.

LAND SOLD FOR TAXES

Schenectady, N. Y.—I noticed in a recent issue a letter of inquiry regarding the redemption of land sold for taxes. This suggested another question upon which I would like some information. If a man secures a tax title to some land in Florida through a reliable security title and trust company, and after having possession for ten or twelve years, sells it and gives a quit claim deed, can the original owner or his heirs put in a claim and recover the property from the last purchaser?

W. H. N.

Note—From a reading of your letter we gather that you have purchased a tax deed, and, having secured it from a reliable trust company, you are of the opinion that your title to the same was secure. Such, however, is not the case. The trust company bought the property at tax sale and held its right thereto by tax certificate for a period of two years, during which time the fee simple owner had the right to redeem the land by the payment of the taxes accrued, plus 25 per cent for the first year and 8 per cent thereafter, payable to the Circuit Court Clerk of the county in which the property is located, and who will thereupon cancel the tax certificate. At the end of the two years the trust company applied for and received from the State of Florida a tax deed. After the issuance of the tax deed the original fee simple title holder has a period of seven years within which he may redeem the property successfully by paying accrued charges as well as for improvements that have been placed on the land. After the seven years have elapsed the fee simple title, rendering it more difficult for him to redeem the land. However, if the original owner of the property had died with in seven years and left minor heirs the Statute of Limitations would not commence to run against them until the youngest had reached the age of twenty-one years.

In order to rest secure as to property held by tax title it is necessary, after the seven years are up, to file a bill to quiet title, making the original owner, as well as his heirs, parties thereto, and if successful in this suit, the tax title holder secures a good fee simple title to the land.

Whether the owner or his heirs could reclaim this land from the present holder would depend very much upon the conditions surrounding the holding of it by the former holders; if they have exercised dominion over the land within the period of years required by the tax laws, or if the land has been fenced, and there are no minor heirs against whom the Statute of Limitations has not yet run.—Florida Grower.

Subscribe for The Tribune.

FOR SALE OR RENT
12-Room Furnished House
ADDRESS BOX 159

We read that movie artists are all lovers of outdoor sports. We may be pardoned for observing that they don't look it on the screen.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS**FOR CITY TREASURER AND COUNCILMAN**

I wish to announce to the voters of the city of St. Cloud that I am a candidate for the office of City Treasurer and Councilman in the election to be held Sept. 20th, and if elected I promise that I will fill the offices faithfully as I have heretofore. Your support will be appreciated.

3-31 J. J. Cummings.

TO THE VOTERS OF ST. CLOUD

At the earnest solicitation of many of my friends in St. Cloud I have allowed my name to be published as a candidate for the office of Councilor and Treasurer in place of A. G. Durham, resigned. While I am not a seeker for office, should my friends consider me a suitable candidate and elect me, I will do all in my power to uphold the city and to promote a thorough, impartial and economical government of same.

3-31 W. G. King.

NOTICE TO AUTO OPERATORS

St. Cloud, Sept. 25, 1917. Our paved streets will soon be complete. This is a warning to all violators of the city ordinance regarding the driving and parking of automobiles. Cars must not run in the city without mufflers closed. Claxon horns must be sounded at all corners and turns. Riders of bicycles using sidewalks must get off the wheel when any person is passing. Don't forget the speed limit while in the city. Wm. Montsoca, City Marshal.

FOR SALE

Three Business Stands on New York Avenue, at

Half Present Cost of Building

Three-fourths on mortgage at six per cent.

W. G. PECKHAM
207 E 30 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY

We read that movie artists are all lovers of outdoor sports. We may be pardoned for observing that they don't look it on the screen.

PLUMBING**NOT ONLY CAN PLUMBING BE ARTISTIC**

and beautiful; it can be sanitary and satisfactory on the score of workmanship—both visible and invisible. If your plumbing has been done poorly we won't have to tell you—you'll find it out soon enough. When you do, tell us and we'll solve your difficulties for you.

Walter Harris

New York Ave. (Makinson Bldg.) ST. CLOUD, FLA.

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY
and BUYER'S GUIDE**

Pat. Johnston

ST. CLOUD TRIBUNE

Published Every Thursday by St. Cloud Tribune Company.

Entered as Second-class Mail Matter, April 28, 1910, at the Postoffice at St. Cloud, Florida, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The Tribune is published every Thursday and mailed to any part of the United States, postage free, on \$2.00 a year, \$1 six months, or \$0.50 three months—strictly in advance.

Reading notices in local column for a line. Rates for display advertising furnished on application.

Advertising bills are payable on the first of each month. Parties not known to us will be required to pay in advance.

In sending in your subscription, always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

SUBSCRIPTION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, \$2.00 A YEAR.

Claud F. Johnson, Editor.

That Jacksonville ten million dollar corporation that wants to link up electrically by rail Tampa, Miami, Jacksonville and the rest of the state, has a big and glorious contract on its hands during this period of war.—Tampa Tribune.

Every citizen of St. Cloud should read the new plumbing ordinance printed in this issue of the Tribune. Regulations for installing water and sewer connections are covered fully in the new regulations and will govern all work connected to the new city system. An ordinance regulating the operation of garages is also printed in this issue.

Three prizes are to be given pupils in the St. Cloud High School this year, Dr. Riddle informing Prof. Ballard who would give a medal to the pupil making the highest average for the term, while Dr. Buckmaster agrees to give a second prize for whatever contest is decided upon. This will create much interest among the students and should stimulate the school work for the year.

CALLING YOU TO SERVICE

Young men are in greater demand than ever before. In fact, so much attention is given to the young men just now, they may well believe themselves the backbone of the nation. If the backbone is strong and virile, the nation will be strong. If they are weak, the country will reflect the weakness.

Thousands of young men over twenty-one years old have been called to the colors, and they have responded patriotically. Thousands more have been called to the farms and they have met that call. The thousands who remain are being called to our colleges and universities; how well they respond to this call is soon to be determined.

And this last call for young men of all ages is just as important, and just as strong, as the other two calls, says the University of Florida. Public-spirited men from President Wilson down see the need of college trained men. The President calls them in this way:

"I would particularly urge upon the young people who are leaving our high schools that as many of them as can do so avail themselves this year of the opportunities offered by the colleges and technical schools, to the end that the country may not lack an adequate supply of trained men and women."

If you are waiting for the President's call to service, you have heard it. Dr. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, says "a right conception of patriotism should induce all students who cannot render some immediate service of great value to remain in college."

"The call of the young man under twenty-one is not to the colors but to the colleges," says Jusephus Daniels, secretary of the navy; to which Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, adds, "There can be no higher duty than to maintain our educational processes, giving to our boys and girls in school a patriotic incentive to prepare for present and future service alike to their country and mankind."

The young man who believes the continuation of his college work will brand him as a slacker has the assurance of the heads of our military organization that such is not true. But to neglect the opportunity for greater service will brand him as one. The proposition is up to the young man.

EVEN LIBERTY BELL SUFFERS FROM AGE

Metals, just like people, are subject to the wearing effects of time. And they also have diseases that destroy their vitality. A combination of both is responsible for the great crack in the famous Liberty Bell which recently has shown a tendency to spread.

The bell was made in England by one Thomas A. Lester and shipped to Philadelphia in 1752. When tested with a hammer it cracked at the first stroke. The metal was recast and 10 per cent of copper added. This addition did not have good effects, seeming to spoil the bell's tone. So it was remelted a second time and tin put in with the copper to restore the sound.

Although details are somewhat hazy, it is certain that facilities in the colonies for handling such a quantity of metal were not very good. The bell weighs about 2,000 pounds, and it is estimated that twenty to twenty-five of the largest crucibles in America were required for the purpose.

At all events, the bell was finally cast a third time and accepted. But it did not cool evenly and was immediately subjected to shrinkage strain. These strains had about the same effect as if a piece of cloth were gripped in a person's two hands and torn down the middle. This pressure ultimately caused the big crack which is such a familiar characteristic of the bell and which now promises to become even larger.

Another point against the bell was the triple meltings. Metal loses something of its vitality every time that it goes through the crucible. Nothing that undergoes the "making over" process is quite as good as before, and the Liberty Bell had been made and remade three times before it pealed forth the message of freedom.—Los Angeles Times.

ROAD TO FRANCE WAR POEM WINS \$250 PRIZE

National Arts Club Selects D. M. Henderson's Contribution

From 4,000

Out of 4,000 poems submitted in the contest for the \$250 prize offered by the National Arts Club, "The Road to France," by Daniel M. Henderson, has been selected for the award.

Mr. Henderson is now living at South Orange, N. J. His home is in Baltimore. He has been a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers.

His poem follows:

Thank God our liberating lance
Goes flaming on the way to France!
To France—the trail the Gurkhas found!

To France—old England's rallying ground!
To France—the path the Russians strode!

To France—the Anzac's glory road!
To France—where our Lost Legion ran

To fight and die for God and man!

To France—with every race and breed
That hates Oppression's brutal creed!

Ah, France—how could our hearts forget

The path by which came Lafayette?
How could the haze of doubt hang low

Upon the road of Rochambeau?

How was it that we missed the way
Brave Jofre leads us along today?

At last, thank God! At last we see

There is no tribal Liberty!

No beacon lighting just our shores!

No freedom guarding but our doors!

The flame she kindled for our sires

Burns now in Europe's battle fires!

The soul that led our fathers west

Turns back to free the world's oppressed!

Allies, you have not called in vain!
We share your conflict and your pain!

"Old Glory," through new stains and rents,

Partakes of Freedom's sacraments!

Into that hell his will creates

We drive the foe; his lusts, his hates!

Last come, we will be last to stay—

Fil Kight has had her crowning day!

Replenish, comrades, from our veins,

The blood the sword of despots drains,

And make our eager sacrifice!

Part of the freely rendered price

You pay to lift humanity—

You pay to make our brothers free!

See, with what proud hearts we ad-

vance—

to France!

NEWS FROM OUR SOLDIERS**IN FOREIGN FIELDS AND IN HOME TRAINING CAMPS**

From Francis French

Somewhere in France.

Co. C, 1st Reg. American Engineers.

Aug. 23, 1917.

Dear Mother:

Well, I am here in France. I have been here a couple of days, but I have been too busy getting things straightened out to write. I am well and satisfied. Everything is all right. How is everybody in St. Cloud that I know? By the way, there are four of us St. Cloud boys here—Harry Johnston, the postmaster's brother, and Frac Williams and another fellow that I didn't know. We are not allowed to tell anything about the activities of the army or where we are. If anybody had told me five months ago I would be in the army and here in France. I would have said that he was mistaken. But all things are well and said. I like it just the same.

By the way, if you or the Red Cross home knit me a sweater or two and a cap like my lavender and white, only make it out of olive drab colored yarn, please do. It is cold as the mischief here and I really need it in my business.

By the way, where did your grandpa Boutin live here in France? I noticed the name on an auto and wondered if they were related to me.

Is any of the fruit ripe yet? Gee, I wish I had some. There is a Florida company in another regiment here.

My greeting to everybody. From your soldier boy, Francis.

On Active Service with the American Expeditionary Force Somewhere in England.

Dear Wife:

I haven't written to you in a few days because there is so little that one can write about. Today marked the greatest event of my life and I shall never forget it. We all went to London and participated in a parade. We are the first foreign troops that have paraded on the streets of London in nearly 300 years. That is one honor that is worth a fortune even to a private. I can't say how many that were in the parade, but I doubt if St. Cloud would house them comfortably. Saw nearly all the government buildings, including Westminster Abbey. That is a beautiful building. We passed in review before the king and queen, after which we went into what is known as Green Park, where we had a dandy lunch of meat, pie, cake, candy, apple and ginger ale. Believe me, we are being royally treated by everyone. We in U. S. realize the seriousness of the war but we might before the end. Everything is so high and nearly every man of a military age is in the service, whether married or not. Women and children would reach out and grab our hands, they seem so glad that we came to help them as well as their loved ones in actual service, and it made us all happy to know that we came for that purpose. I can't say how many people saw the parade, but I should guess at least a million. The streets on either side were packed and heads stuck out at nearly every window, for at least eight miles. Every man in the parade feels personally honored for today's events. We were treated on our return to the depot, with tea and sandwiches, which was furnished by some organization. People threw us boxes of cigarettes several times when we stopped. You can ask the Malletts about the Park and Piccadilly; they can probably make it interesting for you.

We had some excitement here yesterday. We had eight wrecks. Two of them wrecked the planes completely. The others only broke the landing gears and can be fixed. I am enclosing a newspaper clipping that will tell you about the two worst ones. I belted take the plane down and have a stick out of it I am sending to Gendon Clark to keep for me. The pilot was a rookie who was learning. They are tearing up a lot of planes here, four or five every day. Nobody has gotten hurt yet, though. Tell Gendon what the strut is, as I am not writing him today. Am due to get a letter from him soon.

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I am feeling fine now. Eat like a pig. We are having good eats, too. Better than I have had before in the army. I only hope I stay here until spring. Don't want to go to France and stand and freeze this winter.

Well, guess this is all for this time. Must shave and do some washing this a.m. Oh, yes, I am acting corporal now. Hope to get my warrant soon. Love to all. Be good until I get back. Your friend,

dinner in the park. I was close to one of the cameras and was the only one who waved their hats. So if you have a chance to see it, I know you will recognize me. It has surely been a great day and I know it will take a whole page in my diary, which I am keeping up nearly every day.

I don't know if this will ever get to you, but I don't see why. You probably know by this time about the parade, as it will be published in the papers. I shall send you a paper tomorrow which will have a few pictures in. I know it will be published in the London papers.

The thing that looked most natural to me was the London Branch of Civil War Veterans. They were cheered and the boys nearly went wild and I was about the wildest.

I hope the war will be over before U. S. will ever have to realize the seriousness as it is here. Of course, eatables are high there, but no higher than here, and an English soldier makes about one-fourth as much as me. I don't know if the families are taken care of by the government or not, but they sure must be.

I must not write any more, Mame, as we are asked to make our letters as brief as possible. I will write again in a day or so. My greatest hope is that you are well and happy. If its God's will, I will be back and we will take up our lives where we left off and continue to be happy.

Give all my love and ask them to write me when possible. As yet, I have not received any mail.

Lots of love and kisses,

Your Harry.

Always address me as I told you at Atlanta.

Be sure and have Maurice send me cigarettes, as they are scarce and expensive here. Have to have something to burn the lonely evenings.

FEW "VONS" APPEAR IN LISTS OF GERMAN AIR CASUALTIES

A friend who reads carefully the German newspapers tells me that he has been much interested in noticing the infrequency with which "von" appears in the list of casualties among German airmen. He says that this is quite striking, "Von" is the next thing to a title in Germany, and generally indicative of the territorial and military caste. It might have been thought that the air service, whose deeds are the nearest thing to the personal combats and tournaments of mediaeval times, would be a branch that would appear particularly to the side of Germany in which mediaevalism is definitely enshrined. But that does not seem to be the case. The names, according to my friend, suggest—so far as they suggest anything—the merchant class.—London Daily Telegraph.

NOT THE SIMPLE LIFE

Little Dorothy had acquired a fixed habit of eating Sunday dinner with her two old beloved friends, the Browns, who lived just across the street. Coming home she found her own family seated at their table enjoying a substantial but plain dinner. A slight wave of contempt crossed her face.

"Why, what did you have for dinner?" her mother asked.

"Baked chicken, rice, hot biscuits, mashed potatoes, candied sweet potatoes, cranberries, plum jelly and other delicacies," loftily asserted the little maid.—The Christian Herald.

Food prices will remain high this winter. Eliminate as much buying as possible by growing a winter vegetable garden.

LUMBER Quality Not Quantity

I do not have what has been denominated "Nigger Lumber" if only cheap is wanted. It can be had somewhere else. Mine does not have to be anointed with oily grammar, or taken with whiskey.

My price is the lowest that the QUALITY I have can be sold for.

F. F. H. POPE

W. G. KING

Endorsed for City Treasurer at the Last Regular Meeting of the Board of Trade

Mr. W. G. King was one of the first men to arrive in St. Cloud in 1909. From that time up to the present date he has been a faithful worker for the upbuilding of St. Cloud; also a good friend to the veterans and the soldiers' widows, which he has manifested by his persistent efforts on pension work. This is the first time he has entered the field for public office. He is well qualified for the office and we believe deserving of your support at the polls on Saturday, September 29th. Come out and vote for W. G. King for City Treasurer. The following is a list of the membership of the Board of Trade:

Alyea, W. S.
Brammar, Samuel
Buckmaster, O. L.
Bleech, G. A.
Cona, J. K.
Clark, G. H.
Carlson, C. E.
Coble, H. E.
Deindorf, A.
Ely, E. E.
Edwards, N. L.
Edwards, Clyde
Frost, L. D.
Furgason, N. W.
Furgason, Josh H.
Fennimore, W. L.
George, Edd
Gill, D. H.
Hargrave, J. L.
Harris, Walter
Holden, E.
Hartley, H. C.
Hastings, Geo. W.
Hall, Wm.
Hopkins, S. T.
Illman, H. W.
Johnston, J. J.
Johnson, C.
Lawton, W. M.
Livermore, E. E.
King, W. G.
Kenney, Fred B.
Mallett, W. J.
Morgan, P. E.
Marine, P. D.
Moshier, F. D.
McCarthy, J. A.
Nighswonger, L. Z.
Naylor, S. T.
Northrop, Geo. W.
Pope, F. F. H.
Postermath, J.
Porter, S. W.
Reynolds, R. G.
Ralls, B. F.
Riddell, L. C.
Ryan, C. B.
Shambow, J.
Smith, G. F.
Tomlinson, O. J.
Triplett, S. J.
Van Ardsdale, T. F.
Vance, A. M

STOCKS COMPLETE

ASSORTMENT VARIED

PRICES RIGHT

Toilet Soaps, Face and Bath Powders, Tooth Powders and Tooth Paste, Tooth Brushes,

Perfumes and Toilet Waters, Face Cream, etc.

SEMINOLE PHARMACY

THE REXALL STORE

"WHERE QUALITY COUNTS"

PHONE 11

ST. CLOUD

COMING	VISITING	GOING
LOCAL	PERSONAL	SOCIAL
ST. CLOUDLETS		

You can pay county or city taxes at A. E. Drought's office. 20-11

Comrade Theodore Hamm returned home last week after several weeks vacation in northern cities.

Fresh and salt meats of every kind at the New York Market. 5-11

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Daniels, of Maryland avenue, entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hanan at six o'clock dinner Saturday evening, in remembrance of Mrs. Hanan's birthday.

Jacksonville steam baked bread at Hargrave's. 5-11

The Ladies Improvement Club will meet the first Wednesday in October, at the G. A. R. hall, 2:30 p.m. It is desired that all members be present, as business of importance is to be transacted.

Monday will be the last day of the special sale on the Moshier stock of groceries, at Hargrave's. 6-11

Workmen are putting the finishing touches on the new brick streets in St. Cloud this week, the work of cleaning up the debris being well under way. The finishing is expected to be complete by Saturday.

Dr. L. C. Riddle, Dentist. Office Conn building. High grade work. 2-11

Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Buckmaster arrived in St. Cloud Tuesday afternoon after a brief visit with their son at Orlando, and are guests at the home of their son, Dr. O. L. Buckmaster, on Massachusetts avenue.

W. J. Steed, one of Kissimmee's prominent attorneys, was a visitor to St. Cloud Wednesday morning. Mr. Steed recently acquired the Palace Drug Store, Kissimmee and is looking after the business of that concern.

For sale—Good horse, wagon and harness. Apply to G. A. Bleech. 5-11

Loy T. Sheldon, a recruiting officer for Uncle Sam, has been in the city a week looking after prospective draftees in this section. Mr. Sheldon says he is rounding up several young men who will likely be sent to the camp within a few days.

County Demonstration Agent B. E. Evans will attend the meeting of county agents at the University of Florida, Gainesville, from October 1 to 6 and will read a paper on the "Importance of the Citrus Crops of the State." Mr. Evans has had years of experience in this branch of his work and will no doubt present some interesting facts for the benefit of the agents of the other counties of the state.

If you want the best meats to be obtained in St. Cloud visit the New York market on New York avenue. 5-11

Comrade A. T. Toole, of Murdock, Neb., has returned to St. Cloud for the coming winter, having visited here for several seasons in the past. Mr. Toole has been instrumental in bringing several families to St. Cloud since he first visited the Wonder City.

Have you tried that steam baked bread? Get it at Hargrave's. 5-11

C. A. Rosa, who was inspector on part of the city improvements constructed last spring, but who has recently been an inspector in the quartermaster's department of the government at Columbia, S. C., arrived in St. Cloud Tuesday for a brief visit. Mr. Rosa will be inspector for the quartermaster's department at Jacksonville while the buildings are being erected for the great army camp at that place.

Uncle Sam May Build Aviation School Near City

Arnold and Macdonald today finished a survey at a point between St. Cloud and Kissimmee, making lines for a proposed location of an aviation school for Uncle Sam. The report must be in Washington by Monday, according to information received at the Tribune office. There is no better place in the state for such a school as the sweep of prairie country which runs from the lake at St. Cloud to the lake at Kissimmee, affording two bodies of water of more than 20 miles in length, as well as a strip of land without tree obstructions some eight miles in length between them, and having a road running through the middle. The county road which will be bricked soon also runs through the proposed site. We hope St. Cloud boosters will get busy and secure this school for this location.

Endorses Key's StandSt. Cloud, Fla., Sept. 25, 1917.
To the Honorable H. A. Key, Chairman U. S. Pension Committee, Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

We the undersigned, forming committees duly appointed by our respective associations, namely the Army and Navy Union, St. Cloud, Fla., Garrison No. 141, membership about 80; also the Elsie P. McElroy Auxiliary A. & N. U. No. 17, membership about so, respectfully endorse the position that you are taking in regard to the increase of pensions for the soldiers of 1861-1865, and their widows, outside of all soldier homes both National and state.

The present high cost of living has proven a heavy burden on us and we should like to have a law enacted as soon as possible whereby the purchasing power of each dollar would be the same as it was when our pensions were granted several years ago.

We sincerely trust that your efforts on our behalf will be crowned with success that we think it deserves and we assure you that any relief that you can get for us will meet with our grateful approval.

Yours respectfully,

For St. Cloud Garrison A. & N. Union No. 141:

Charles W. Wood,
Walter S. Weatherston,
J. G. Hill,
For Elsie P. McElroy Auxiliary:
Dorothy Jaques,
Esmeralda Vreeland...
Nancy Stillwell.**CHRISTIAN CHURCH NEWS**

The services at the Christian church will be at the usual hours next Lord's day, the subject for morning service "The Perfect Church," and the subject for the evening service "Things That Will Bring Peace." All are cordially invited to these services.

The Christian Endeavor will have a missionary service. Everybody come.

The Bible school at the Christian church is teeming with interest. You cannot afford to miss it. Come and let us study the Word of God together.

Extract from a letter received by F. T. and Anna Wolfe, from their son in Chicago: "What do you think? I had the honor of photographing the Prince of Russia and his two sisters, who are staying at the home of Mrs. Potter Palmer, on Lake Shore Drive. Am to have one picture for myself. C. C. Pike."

Mrs. Mary A. Pettis arrived in St. Cloud last Friday from California, when friends learned of the sad death of her husband, who passed away a few weeks ago in the western state. Mrs. Pettis was one of the active members of St. Cloud Chapter, A. N. U. No. 17, and has many friends here who extend to her their heartfelt sympathy. Mrs. Pettis will soon go north to join her children, where she will make her future home.

INSECT, LIKE BIRD, HAS CALL

Bees Mean Something When They Hum Louder and Louder

Insects, like birds and animals, have their calls. But the sounds they produce include the rubbing together of their limbs or wing covers and the vibration of their wings, so they cannot always be spoken of as voices. Flies and bees undoubtedly mean something when they hum louder and louder.

Mrs. Mary A. Pettis arrived in St. Cloud last Friday from California, when friends learned of the sad death of her husband, who passed away a few weeks ago in the western state. Mrs. Pettis was one of the active members of St. Cloud Chapter, A. N. U. No. 17, and has many friends here who extend to her their heartfelt sympathy. Mrs. Pettis will soon go north to join her children, where she will make her future home.

MODERN OBJECTORS LOOK TO THOREAU

Early Type of Man Who Opposes Certain of Organized Society's Laws

The conscientious objector would have found a sympathizer in Henry David Thoreau, who was born in Concord a hundred years ago today. He refused to pay poll tax, because, as he said, he did not care to trace the course of his dollar till it bought a man or a musket to shoot one with, and so this stanch individualist eventually found himself in prison. "Henry, why are you here?" said his friend Emerson, who visited him. "Why are you not here?" was the uncompromising response. His mother and aunts paid his fine and Thoreau went free, but his release, according to his jailer, made him "mad as the devil."

There has been a good deal of misunderstanding with respect to Thoreau's residence in the hut by Walden Pond, which was built at a cost of about seven pounds on a wood lot belonging to Emerson. Thoreau's purpose was not to play the hermit. There was a village within easy reach, and road and railway were both visible. He spent two years in his hut, making and receiving visits, and satisfied with his experiment, quietly went back to what may be called "civilization." The only thing he missed in the two years was a volume of Homer.

There was a curiously expert in many ways. He could measure a given distance or height by the eye with extraordinary precision. He could weigh almost anything by poising it in his hand, and from a box containing a bushel of lead pencils he could take an exact dozen at every grasp. When he went to build his hut he borrowed an ax from a neighbor and declared that he had returned it sharper than when it was borrowed.

To Thoreau must be credited the first public utterance on behalf of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry. Despite his open air life, Thoreau died of consumption at the early age of forty-four.—Manchester Guardian.

5-11

Anniversary of "One Day Church"

ROAD TO POLK COUNTY LINE TO BE BRICK; AN ALABAMA CO. GETS JOB

(Continued from page 1)

Precinct No. 8—for constituting the territory described in the petition filed with the Board on the 2nd day of July, 1917, into a Special Road and Bridge District, authorizing the issuing of bonds in the sum of \$275,000.00 for the construction of asphalt or bituminous concrete roads, and bridges as described in said petition, 20 votes against, no votes; thrown out, no votes.

Making a total of 200 votes for constituting the territory described in the petition filed with the Board on the 2nd day of July, 1917, into a Special Road and Bridge District, and for the issuing of bonds in the sum of \$275,000.00 for the construction of asphalt or bituminous concrete roads and bridges as described in said petition, 50 votes against constituting said District and issuing bonds as specified in said petition.

The Board having canvassed the election returns as provided by law, made the following order, to-wit:

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT

ORDER OF BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA, ON SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICT NO. 2

Whereas, the returns from the election held on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1917, within the hereinbefore described territory, have this day been canvassed by the Board of County Commissioners in and for Osceola County, Florida, at a special meeting called for the purpose, all members of the Board being present, and

Whereas, the Board of County Commissioners of said County have found that a majority of the votes cast at said election were in favor of constituting said District into a Special Road and Bridge District, and for issuing bonds in the sum of \$275,000.00 for the construction of roads and bridges in said District, as described in said petition,

Now, therefore, be it ordered, and it is hereby ordered, declared and published that the territory described in the petition filed before said Board on the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1917, to-wit:

Beginning at the northeast corner of Township 25, Range 34 East, being the northeast corner of Osceola County, Florida, and run thence West along the North boundary of Osceola County aforesaid, to the Northwest corner of Township 25 South, Range 31 East; thence South along the Western boundary of said Township two miles; thence in a Southwesterly direction to the Northeast entry of the canal leading from East Lake Tohopekaliga in a Southwesterly direction to Lake Tohopekaliga; thence along the East bank or said canal to Lake Tohopekaliga; thence in a Southerly direction along the meanderings of the East shore of Lake Tohopekaliga to the canal leading from Lake Tohopekaliga to Lake Cypress; thence along the East shore of said canal in a Southerly direction to where it intersects the South boundary of Township 27 South, Range 31 East; thence East along the Township line to the Northwest corner of Township 28 South, Range 33 East; thence South along the Range line three miles; thence East on the Quarter Section line to the Eastern boundary of Township 28 South, Range 33 East; thence East along the Township line to the Southeast corner of Township 28 South, Range 34 East; thence North along the Easterly boundary of Osceola County to the point of beginning; be and the same is constituted into Special Road and Bridge District No. Two (2).

Done and ordered in open Board the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1917.

Ernest Mach, Chairman.

Attest: J. L. Overstreet, Clerk.

The Board took a recess until 2 p.m.

The Board reconvened at 2 p.m. a full Board being present.

Commissioner E. L. D. Overstreet made a motion that the contract for paving roads be awarded the Alabama Paving Company, subject to the approval of the State Highway Department, which motion was seconded by Commissioner B. H. Guy and carried to a vote and carried, Commissioner A. F. Bass voting in the negative.

Commissioner E. L. D. Overstreet then made a motion that the chairman of the Board be instructed to sign the contract, which motion was seconded by Commissioner A. F. Bass and carried, and it was so ordered.

The Board of County Commissioners of Osceola County, Florida, accompanied by their attorney, Geo. F. Parker, in compliance with the Act of the Legislature creating Okeechobee County, met with the Board of Commissioners of Osceola County, for the purpose of pro rating to the said Okeechobee County its share of the indebtedness of Osceola County, and for the division of surplus funds on hand and owing on the 1st day of October, 1917.

The Board instructed their attorney to proceed with the validation of the bonds in Special Road and Bridge District No. 2, and the Clerk was instructed to make up a transcript of the record for validation.

There being no further business before the Board they adjourned to meet in regular session October 1st, 1917.

Ernest Mach, Chairman.

Attest: J. L. Overstreet, Clerk.

RIGHT ON THE JOB

A lady stopping at a hotel on the Pacific Coast rang the bell the first morning of her arrival and was very much surprised when a Japanese boy opened the door and came in.

"I pushed the button three times for a maid," she said sternly, as she dived under the bed covers.

"Yes," the little fellow replied, "me she"—Pittsburgh Dispatch.



The Amount You Spend
is second consideration when you order a tailored suit, overcoat, or other garment from the line of

ROSE & COMPANY

Chicago's Premier Tailors

It is the Rose Guarantee to satisfy you in every respect—fashion, cloth quality, fit, lasting wear—or money back—that enables you to order with the secure feeling that you have all to gain.

You will admire the splendid, blended color effects in their fabrics—and so many to choose from. You will approve of their smart styles for men and young men. You will like their prices that easily save you from \$3.00 to \$5.00 on the sale.

This made-to-measure tailoring service can be obtained locally only through

Edwards Bros.

Next to Post Office

Balance to be collected all funds. \$10,451.37

Total amount \$16,503.59

Amount of Tax Collectors Error and Ins. list 2,148.67

Leaving a balance to be divided \$14,444.92

The assessed valuation of Osceola County, 1917, \$5,943,335.

The assessed valuation of Okeechobee County, 1917, \$617,335.

The above amount being pro rated according to the valuation of property in each county for 1917, divided as follows:

Osceola County's pro rata share \$12,977.92

Okeechobee County's pro rata share 1,467.00

Total amount of all \$14,444.92

The Boards having each agreed to the division as per statement, Osceola Board agreed with the Commissioners of Okeechobee County, to make settlement with them for the above amount as soon as it was possible, the Board of Commissioners of Osceola County also agreed with Okeechobee Board to let them have three thousand feet of bridge lumber at Bassinger if they would pay John Lofton \$50.00 for certain road work which he did at Bassinger to which the Board of Okeechobee agreed, they pay for the hauling. There being no indebtedness against Osceola County, the above settlement between the two counties was declared final.

The Board instructed their attorney to proceed with the validation of the bonds in Special Road and Bridge District No. 2, and the Clerk was instructed to make up a transcript of the record for validation.

There being no further business before the Board they adjourned to meet in regular session October 1st, 1917.

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"Yes," the little fellow replied, "me she"—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Strawberries on the Table Six Months

In Year if You Will Set Plants Now and Care for Them

Ground Should be Clean and Well Drained, but Not "Thirsty"

—Plant a Patch

Do you like strawberries?

Of course you do.

And liking strawberries, is there any reason in the world why you should not have them fresh from the garden three times a day from Thanksgiving until the Fourth of July?

There certainly is not, providing you have the garden spot and ambition enough to set the plants and care for them.

Now is the time to set the plants if you have the ground prepared.

If your ground is not ready, there is ample time to get it ready if you begin now.

In the first place all grass and roots should be removed from the ground. It should then be thrown up into a bed and should be well fertilized, either with stable manure or cotton-seed meal. If the latter is used it should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Goat manure also makes a splendid fertilizer to bed your plants on. The beds should be amply wide to accommodate at least two or three rows. The rows should be about two feet apart and the plants about a foot apart in the rows.

When the plants are first set it is well to shade them with palmetto fans, as they are quite tender.

Plant them on land that is well drained, but which will hold moisture.

Your fertilizer should be in the ground about ten days before setting plants. After the plants have taken substantial root (in about ten days after setting) apply commercial fertilizer (about 5-5-5) as a side dressing. Don't get it on the plants and not closer than six inches from them.

Keep your beds clean and free from grass and weeds. Stir the dirt around the plants occasionally with a light hoe, not hoeing too deep. Pinch off the runners, should they start.

In times of drought water the plants with a sprinker if you have no irrigating system.

Just before the plants are ready to bloom (not after the bud has fully formed) it is a good idea to apply a light mulching of crab grass or pine straw, gently pulling the plants through the mulching, without disturbing the roots. This will tend to keep down the weeds, keep the fruit clean and retain the moisture in the ground.

The Missionary or Klondike are good varieties to plant. The former fruits earlier, but the latter fruits longer.

If these directions are carried out there is no reason why you should not supply your table with luscious strawberries at least for four or five months in the year.

These suggestions are taken partially from an article in the Arcadia Daily News, written by an expert in the business, and partially from practical knowledge.

PLANTS HAVE APPETITES

Plants, like animals, have appetites. Give them just the elements needed and without excess and they will respond with a normal growth. Rob the soil of certain of the plant foods or provide an excess of some particular food constituent and they will be perfectly nourished.

Just as doctors emphasize the fact that persons as a rule eat too much, especially too much nitrogenous food in the shape of meat, and from this cause become increasingly subject to certain diseases, in the intensive cultivation of plants there is danger of supplying them with too much nourishment of a forcing, nitrogenous nature. And to this is attributed some of the diseases by which plants are likely to suffer, or if not actual disease, a reduction in the quality of the crop.

Ark W. G. King
St. Cloud, Florida

Notary Public Real Estate
Information Bureau
A. E. Drought's Office

LEON D. LAMB

Cattle Ranches — Real Estate of all descriptions

A. DIEFENDORF

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE

SELL AND BUY

Leases and Caretakers of all Kinds of Property

From the nature of the conditions causing imperfect nourishment, a remedy is not hard to find. The first essential is to be careful in the use of manures and fertilizers, and keep the elements of plant food in a balance in keeping with the crop grown. The soil must be kept well drained, opened and aerated. The change of crops by suitable rotation is always advisable. Study your crop and its needs, and study the soil. There is more to farming than planting the seed and harvesting the crop.

GRAIN SORGHUMS ELIMINATE CORN

Grain sorghums as a feed for beef and dairy cattle, hogs and poultry, have been underestimated, says the University of Florida experiment station. It has been found by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that the sorghums of different variety do not differ greatly in feeding value and that they are nearly the equal of corn. The sorghums are higher in protein content but not so high in carbohydrates. Also the starch content is not as readily digested as is that of corn. The difference is about ten per cent.

This would indicate that the sorghums are worth about ninety per cent of corn. Whenever they can be had at ninety per cent of the price of corn they might be used. In Florida where there is no market for the grain sorghums, they may well be fed to domestic stock, leaving the corn for human consumption or for export.

The animals eat the grain sorghums readily if they are not musty, moldy, wormy or weeviled. Owing to the hardness of the kernels it would be well to grind or chop them before feeding.

STUDY AGRICULTURE AT HOME

One phase of the work of the University of Florida college of agriculture is not widely known throughout the State. That is the opportunity for persons interested in agriculture to study by mail. Several courses, touching on the most important lines, are available and while they are not to supplant in any way the resident work at the college, they are worth while to persons who can not attend the college.

"Locate your hog lots and pastures away from streams and public highways, and do not allow hogs to run free range."

"Do not visit your neighbor or allow him to visit you, if either of you have hog cholera on your premises."

"Do not drive into hog lots when returning from market or after driving on public highways."

"Do not use hog lots for yarding wagons and farm implements."

"Do not place newly purchased stock, stock secured or loaned for breeding purposes, or stock exhibited at county fairs with your herd. Keep such stock quarantined at least two weeks, and use care to prevent carrying infection from these to other pens in feeding and attending stock."

"Burn to ashes or cover with quicklime and bury under four feet of earth all dead animals and the viscera removed from animals at butchering time."

"Confine your dogs, which are liable to carry hog cholera infection."

S. W. PORTER

KILL ANTS IN SEED BEDS

Many trucker's troubles begin with the seed bed, and one of them may be the presence of ants. The ants may do serious trouble by carrying away seed, but the chief trouble is one of annoyance, when they make their nests in the seed bed.

All nests in or near the seed bed should be destroyed before the seeds are planted, and J. R. Watson of the University of Florida experiment station, recommends the use of potassium or sodium cyanide for this purpose.

CORN

Punch a hole about a foot deep into the middle of the nest and pour into it a few fluid ounces of the cyanide which has been dissolved in water. When the liquid has soaked in, cover the hole with earth and tramp the surface solid. The gas given off by the solution will penetrate for a considerable distance through the soil, reaching the old and young ants in the galleries, killing them. This treatment will prove most effective if done at night while most of the ants are in the nest.

Carbon bisulfide can be used for the same purpose and in much the same way, but it is more expensive. Kerosene is not nearly so effective.

TO KEEP CHOLERA AWAY

If there were no cholera in Florida, the State would be a hog raiser's paradise. While conditions are favorable for the production of a great many hogs, the profits are reduced by the loss of hogs by cholera. Much can be done to keep cholera out of an unaffected herd, says the University of Florida extension division, and cites these recommendations by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

"Locate your hog lots and pastures away from streams and public highways, and do not allow hogs to run free range."

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S. W. PORTER

Insurance

S. W. PORTER

Ground Lime Rock

St. Cloud, Fla.

S. W. PORTER

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS**LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS****LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS****LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS****LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS****LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS****NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 574 AND 575 GENERAL STATUTES OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.**

Notice is hereby given that John S. Cadle, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 1124, dated the 5th day of July, A. D. 1915, has filed said certificate in my office and has made application for Tax Deed to issue in accordance to law. Said certificate embraces the following described property, situated in Osceola County, Florida, to-wit:

Lot 42 of the Florida Land and Improvement Company's Addition to the Town of Kissimmee City.

The said land being assessed at the date of issuance of sale certificate in the name of Jos. Durier. Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1917.

J. L. OVERSTREET,
Clerk Circuit Court,
Osceola County, Florida.

5-51

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 574 AND 575 GENERAL STATUTES OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

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Said certificate embraces the following described land, lying and being situated in Osceola County, State of Florida, to-wit: Lots 13 and 14, Block 335, Lot 1, Block 336 and Lot 8, Block 336, all of the Town of St. Cloud.

The said land being assessed at the date of issuance of sale certificate in the name of W. J. Hough and G. A. Mullins. Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1917.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 5th day of August, A. D. 1917.

J. L. OVERSTREET.

Seal Clerk Circuit Court,

Osceola County, State of Florida.

By S. H. Bullock, D. C.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 574 AND 575 GENERAL STATUTES OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

Notice is hereby given that Lewis Horst, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 1002, dated the 5th day of July, A. D. 1915, has filed said certificate in my office and has made application for Tax Deed to issue in accordance to law. Said certificate embraces the following described lands, lying and being situated in the County of Osceola and State of Florida, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2, in Section 27, Township 20 South, Range 8 East, according to the Seminole Land and Investment Company's Subdivision of said section.

The said lands being assessed in the name of T. Penn at the date of issuance of said certificates. Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1917.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 18th day of September, A. D. 1917.

J. L. OVERSTREET.

Seal Clerk Circuit Court,

Osceola County, State of Florida.

By S. H. Bullock, D. C.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS**IN COURT OF COUNTY JUDGE, STATE OF FLORIDA.**

In re Estate of John S. Cadle, Esq.,

To all Creditors, Legatees, Distributess and all Persons having Claims or Demands against said Estate.

You and each of you are hereby notified and required to present any claims and demands which you, or either of you, may have against the estate of C. John, deceased, late of Osceola County, Florida, to the undersigned administrator of said estate, within two years from the date hereof.

Dated Aug. 8, A. D. 1917.

M. N. JOHN,
Administrator.

5-51

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, A. G. Durham has tendered his resignation as City Treasurer of St. Cloud, Florida, and

Whereas, the council of said city has accepted the said resignation, and

Whereas, the office of city treasurer is now being vacant and the charter of the said city requires the calling of a special election to fill such vacancy; now, therefore,

I, Levi Shambow, Mayor of the City of St. Cloud, Florida, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me under chapter 33 of the charter of said city and section 98 of the revised ordinances of said city, do hereby call a special election to be held in the city of St. Cloud, Florida, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th,

1917.

For the purpose of electing a city treasurer to fill out the unexpired term of A. G. Durham, resigned.

Given under my hand and corporate seal of the city of St. Cloud, Florida, this September 4th, A. D. 1917.

LEVI SHAMBOW,
Mayor.

FRED B. KENNEY,
City Clerk.

5-47

NOTICE FOR BIDS

The City council will receive bids on October 1st, 1917, at 9:00 a.m. for supplying the City with the following electrical supplies: Transformers, weatherproof wire, cross arms, pins, insulators, braces, guy wire, clamps, guys, bolts, etc., a detailed list of which may be obtained from the office of the City Clerk.

FRED B. KENNEY
City Clerk.

5-51

NOTICE OF MASTER'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of final decree of foreclosure issued out of and under the seal of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida, in and for Osceola County in Chancery sitting, in a certain cause thereto pending where-in the City of St. Cloud, a municipal corporation, is complainant, and John J. Davis is respondent, the undersigned as Special Master in Chancery will sell at Public Outcry during the legal hours of sale before the Court House door, in the city of Kissimmee, in said County of Osceola and State of Florida, on Monday the 5th day of November, A. D. 1917, the following described real estate situated in said Osceola County, Florida:

Lot 22 of Block 301, according to plat of the City of St. Cloud recorded among the public records of said County.

Terms of sale cash.

W. J. STEED,

Special Master in Chancery.

Dated September 20th, 1917, at Kissimmee, Fla.

W. B. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor for Complainant.

5-51

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE AUTOMOBILE GARAGES

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of St. Cloud, Florida, as follows:

Section 1. By the term "Public or Commercial Garage" is meant building or that portion of a building wherein are kept more than three automobiles or motor cars charged with or containing a volatile inflammable liquid for fuel or power.

Where any portion of a building is used for a garage, the garage shall be deemed to embrace all of the building, unless said land being assessed at the date of issuance of sale certificate in the name of Jos. Durier. Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1917.

J. L. OVERSTREET,
Clerk Circuit Court,
Osceola County, Florida.

5-51

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The said land being assessed at the date of issuance of sale certificate in the name of W. J. Hough and G. A. Mullins. Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1917.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 5th day of August, A. D. 1917.

J. L. OVERSTREET.

Seal Clerk Circuit Court,

Osceola County, State of Florida.

By S. H. Bullock, D. C.

5-51

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 574 AND 575 GENERAL STATUTES OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA.

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Said certificate embraces the following described land, lying and being situated in Osceola County, State of Florida, to-wit: Lots 13 and 14, Block 335, Lot 1, Block 336 and Lot 8, Block 336, all of the Town of St. Cloud.

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J. L. OVERSTREET.

Seal Clerk Circuit Court,

Osceola County, State of Florida.

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J. L. OVERSTREET.

Seal Clerk Circuit Court,

Osceola County, State of Florida.

By S. H. Bullock, D. C.

5-51

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 5

ST. CLOUD HAS ENJOYED THAT STEADY GROWTH THAT MAKES A SUBSTAN- TIAL TOWN, AND DEVEL- OPMENT CONTINUES.

The eight years history of St. Cloud has been one of continual growth. New homes are going up on every side, and newcomers continue to add their lot to the happy community.

There is no better time to buy and get settled in this real Wonder City than now.



The St. Cloud Development Co., St. Cloud, Fla., has some exceptionally good locations to offer for a new home in this city where the climate is unexcelled. Drop a card to James M. Johnston, St. Cloud, Fla., for further information.

Paving By Direct Labor Compared With Contract

(Continued from page 1)

The city can re-use all old material that is taken from the street; in the process of preparing it for paving, or other old material that it may be securing at the same time from other sources, or that it may have on hand. This is an important item that will grow in importance as the years pass.

The city will do the best possible job under a given specification. It is to the city's interest to do so.—Note a.

The city can easily adapt its work to any change in conditions as time, material, supplies, the public demand, and more modern knowledge seem to dictate. It makes no iron-bound contract with itself. (b)

The city does not need to give itself a surety bond. It wants the work done, can do it, and proceeds at once with the actual construction. (c)

The city does not need to give itself a guarantee. It does the work itself, knows what it is and whether or not it will last. City-made pavements usually do last—without the guarantee. (d)

The city asphalt plants have never been known to bribe or attempt to bribe city inspectors, city engineers, city superintendents or the mayors of cities.

The city does not need to employ "stand up" inspectors on its own work. It only requires a force of men to control and direct its operations, and these men can proceed without outside interference from counter interests.

The city usually has in the bank, while the work is in progress, the money to pay for the work as it is completed. If this money is not being used by the city, the bank has it to loan to the contractor at a high rate of interest.

The city asphalt plants do not hire lawyers to bring suits against the city for "extras," breach of contract, and a number of other items well known to the legal profession.

The city, in doing its own work, will make many improvements in the equipment for and the process of manufacture, and the improvements will belong to the city.

The city lays street paving for use. All its employees' efforts are naturally bent in the direction of securing the greatest use value. (e)

a—The difference between the best job and the poorest job that can be done under the standard specifications for asphalt pavement is very considerable—yet, both will meet the requirements of the specifications and the contractor would be able to collect the same amount of money for the poorest as for the best. Specifications must be drawn with some latitude, or they are unworkable and will not hold at law.

b—The city of New York built a driveway for speeding horses about ten years after the public had taken to speeding automobiles. The contract had been let many years before, and while the preliminary work of regulating and grading was in progress, the public demand changed. This was a contract running into several millions of dollars.

c—Contractor's surety company bonds are notoriously not good, as the writer found out in detail at Schenectady, New York, where a contractor, whose city specifications had called for concrete under curb, had "forgotten" it; and when this was found out, the city was not able to collect damages from him or his surety, or to make him deliver the goods for which one of his former associates in the city employ had paid. d—What the city wants is good

The contractor cannot be trusted to use old materials judiciously, and if he could, it is above reasonably human possibility to draw a contract, in most cases, that would give reasonably definite limits for the re-use of old material and a just credit to the city therefor.

The contractor will do the cheapest possible job under a given specification. It is to the contractor's interest to do so.

The contractor will stick to his contract, and if the city wants to make a change the city will have to pay the contractor liberally for the privilege of changing the contract.

The contractor must give the city bond, which costs him in the neighborhood of one cent a square yard. This he adds to the price he quotes the city.

The contractor gives the city a guarantee bond. The bonding company charges him about one cent a square yard for this, which the contractor also adds to the price he quotes the city.

The contractors have been notoriously guilty of bribery in all its forms, even reaching in some cases to the bribery of the governors of states.

The contractor must employ the same men to control and direct his work that the city would require, and the city must then employ and pay additional men as "stand up" inspectors to see that the contractor's men do as directed.

The contractor usually goes to the bank, borrows practically the city's money, pays interest on it, and then charges the city interest for the use of practically its own money, figured as an overhead cost, in the contractor's unit price for paving.

The contractor frequently works on the basis that there is more money in suing the city than in doing the work. He knows how to trump up all sorts of fictitious claims, and his lawyers frequently put them over.

The contractor, in doing the city's work, will also make some improvements in the equipment for and the process of manufacture, and the improvements will not belong to the city.

The contractor lays street pavement for profit. All his employees' efforts are naturally bent in the direction of extracting the greatest possible profit.

pavements on its streets, not red tape and gilt-sealed guarantees on bonding company stationery. A good asphalt pavement should last ten years on a very heavy traffic street and one has now lasted thirty-seven years on a medium traffic street, Vermont avenue in Washington, D. C., laid in 1879, in front of the old Arlington Hotel. Why then should a city be satisfied with a pavement that is guaranteed by some contractor and his bonding company to last five years, and laid by the contractor of the cheapest quality that he thinks will last just five years and one day.

If the contractor's pavement fails before his five-year guarantee expires, the bonding company pays its lawyers liberal fees to prove that it wasn't the contractor's fault anyway—and the lawyers usually succeed.

e—The city that, having its own municipal asphalt plants, talks of abandoning them to go back to the contract system, if its officials are honest but misguided, merely seeks to exchange the evils that it knows for the far greater evils that it knows of. The city government that is too incompetent to do work by direct employment will also be too incompetent to have any but the worst results from the contract system, plus all the disadvantages above enumerated.

Veterans' Association

The Veterans' Association met Saturday, September 22, at 2 p. m., President Kenney presiding. Song, America, and prayer by the President. More music by the choir. The minutes of preceding meeting read and approved. Comrade Beauchamp presented a book to the Association, "Songs That Never Grow Old," the book to be sold and proceeds donated to the Association.

Comrade Lynch announced special meeting in Oak Grove Park Sunday, 2 p. m. He also read and presented a memorial and resolution, calling on Congress to pass a law to raise all pensions to a rating commensurate to the high cost of living. On motion, the memorial was adopted by the Association after a spirited debate on a technical point in the resolution. In

order that the association may not forget, and that the newcomer may learn, President Kenney will practice

WANT ADS

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—100 acres, ready for the flow; house, 7 rooms; large barn; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of church; 3 stores, post office, depot; one crop should pay for its fine opportunity for subdivision. E. L. James, St. Cloud. 11-tf

FOR SALE—A bargain—A two-story residence located at 6th and Minnesota avenue, St. Cloud; three city lots in the plot; house has four rooms and attic large enough to make three up-stairs rooms; well water; 9 fruit trees. Cash price \$1,200. Apply Bargain, care the Tribune. 2-tf

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Two small cottages, one with 3 rooms, pantry and closet; one 4-room and portable pantry. Write E. A. Wardwell, St. Cloud, Fla.

ROOMS FOR RENT for light housekeeping; desirable location, 3 blocks from center of city; comfortable rooms; rates reasonable. Apply Box 143, City. 3-tf

THE HAVEN is now open. Parties wishing to do light housekeeping will find pleasant rooms, fully furnished and modern in every respect. Terms reasonable. M. Mrs. A. E. Meatyard, Proprietor.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Six per cent gilt edge bonds, interest payable semi-annually. Apply to Arthur E. Donegan, St. Cloud, Fla.

FOR SALE—Good work horse. Apply Edd George, at the ice factory. 46-tf

FOR SALE—Pineapple plants, ready to plant now. Apply N. H. Washburn, Eighth and Alabama avenue. 1-tf

FOR SALE—A fresh milk cow at 624 Massachusetts Ave. Also a few White Rock cecrels. 3-tf

FOR SALE—White Rock Pullets and Cockerels, pure bred. 624 Massachusetts avenue. 4-tf

FOR SALE—Four room house on Ohio avenue and Seventh street; also 2 1/2 acre grove on east edge of town. M. Burr, Bettendorf, Iowa. 5-4tp

og the St. Cloud yell, viz.: "Hip hurrah! Hip hurrah! St. Cloud has come to stay, Grows bigger and better every day, Wonder City of U. S. A."

Collection for hall, 3 cents, not including 50 cents for the song book. By reason of inclement weather, people were late coming out. The leader of the social program failed to be present and the President took up the following program:

Music on the piano by Miss Harrod, who played another lively piece, accompanied by Comrade Beauchamp, the bone-rattler.

Song by Ellsworth Yetman and Sister Ruby.

A recitation by Miss May Jennings.

Music on the mouth harp by a young man.

Mr. Dingle entertained the people with music on the accordion.

Comrade J. L. Brown told several war stories.

A lady whose name the Secretary failed to get gave a talk on the proposition of establishing orphan homes all over the country. The Secretary failed to catch the gist of her proposition.

Song, "Star-Spangled Banner," and adjourned to meet Saturday, September 29, 2 p. m.

A. S. Cole,
Assistant Secretary.

Flag Raising at Old Peghorn

Five autos, filled with veterans, and one with daughters of veterans, wended their way to the school house at Old Peghorn Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 25, where a flag, presented by the Daughters, was flung to the breeze.

Mrs. Lucas, the teacher, had arranged a very interesting program, which was rendered in a very creditable manner by the children.

The flag was presented by the Patriotic Instructor of the D. of V., Mrs. Alice Beauchamp.

It was accepted by Comrade Kippling in behalf of the school trustees.

Remarks were made by Commander James Goff and Rev. Beauchamp, followed by a duet, "The Cross and the Flag," by Comrades Depew and Deputy.

Closing remarks by Rev. Kenney.

The drum corps furnished the music.

The daughters of Veterans wished to thank all who assisted to make this a success.